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range of appreciation. Compared with other editions covering the same ground, the notes are noticeably more abridged (about fifty per cent would seem a fair estimate). The compression is not so great, however, as in the case of the Selection of Latin Verse. More assistance must here be given. The verse pieces are more concrete, more self-explanatory, and the kind of guidance needed is more easily secured in the handbooks. But a statement e.g. of the historical antecedents of an episode from Livy, or of the political background of one of the letters of Cicero is not so readily accessible to the undergraduate, and must in most instances be furnished by the notes, unless the instructor is to spend all of his lecture hour in giving information about the advanced assignment.

The notes are helpful, written for the man who has just passed the entrance examinations. They contain lists of idioms likely to prove stumbling blocks, friendly admonitions, 'account for the mood', etc., etc. The references, however, to Roby, Maine, Sandys and Lehmann are surely not meant for freshman consumption.

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WILLIAM STUART MESSER.

The Semantics of *mentum*, *-bulum*, and *-culum*. Bulletin of the University of Kansas, Vol. XVI, No. 4: Humanistic Studies, Vol. 1, No. 4. By Edmund D. Cressman. Lawrence, Kansas: published by the University (January, 1915). Pp. 56.

This is another of the interesting monographs on the semantics of Latin suffixes, which have been appearing as doctoral dissertations of Yale University. After a brief introductory chapter (pages 6-9), Dr. Cressman's main work appears in Chapter II (10-31), which treats the words formed by the suffixes listed in the title. Under each suffix the words are divided into concrete and abstract, and then subdivided into derivatives of verb stems and derivatives of noun and adjective stems. The conclusions are that the *-mentum* nouns denote the instrument of an action, the result of an action, rarely action itself; the *-bulum* words denote the instrument of an action, the place of action, and action itself; the *-culum* words denote the instrument of an action, the place of an action, the object of an action, and action itself (24: 26-27; 31). Diminutives in *-culum* have of course been excluded (27, n.).

Chapter III (32-42) emphasizes and illustrates the importance of context in rendering precise the shade of meaning to be attached to such derivatives as these classes of words. Chapter IV (43-51) deals with the overlapping of suffixes, as for example with the fact that *blanditiæ* and *blandimenta*, *latibulum* and *latebra*, *deversorium* and *deverticulum* have quite similar or identical meanings, though formed with different suffixes. These two chapters suggest the theme of the brief Chapter V (52-54), that the suffixes and the case endings may have developed in parallel fashion,

from utter vagueness and lack of differentiation to well delimited usages; a theory on which Professors Morris and Oertel have been for some time at work.

Dr. Cressman gathered about 4000 examples of the words from the literature extending to the Augustan period, and many from later periods by means of lexica and indices; but of these only some 600 citations appear in his dissertation, and of these, naturally, many appear twice or three times, in different chapters. But even his list of derivatives is incomplete. His index (55-56) lists 22 *-bulum* words, while Gradenwitz. *Laterculi Vocum Latinorum*, 337, lists 55 such words; of those omitted by Dr. Cressman, *cartibulum*, *d gita-bulum*, *provocabulum* and *suffibulum* are found in Varro, *tribulum* in Varro, Vergil and Pliny, *trientabulum* in Livy, while the others are later or are variant spellings.

His interpretation of the passages cited is not always free from question. *Tormenta* in Caesar B. C. 3. 9. 3 means 'hurling engine', not 'twisted cord or rope', as he takes it (38); *fercula* in Horace, Sat. 2. 6. 104, means 'viands', not 'platters' (27). His outlook on etymology is dubious: his disposal of *elementum* leads one to think that he has not consulted the second edition of Walde's *Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch* (19: cf. 10), though on *vestibulum* (25) he has manifestly done so, despite his giving of two variant etymologies without discountenancing either. What he says of the etymology of *ammentum* (13) and of *baculum* (27) finds no warrant in Walde.

It is a matter of regret that the citations of Cicero's works are rendered obscure in many instances by excessive abbreviation; C., F., N., P., T., without even a preceding Cicero or Cic., seem unduly brief. Yet no key to the abbreviations is offered; and different abbreviations are used in different places for the same author or work.

Pretty generally, where in our texts there is a subsection of the chapter, Dr. Cressman has omitted it, as in the works of the Elder Pliny, Caesar, and Livy. This makes quick reference rather difficult. More serious are the errors in citation or in text, at once numerous and grave. There is not space, however, to print these here. The monograph contains 39 references from the *De Bello Gallico* and the *De Bello Civili*; 20 lack the number of the subsection. Examination of citations from other works leads to similar results. Of the first 100 citations, 34 have wrong or garbled text; 8 of the references are wrong in whole or in part, 28 lack the last subsection number, 18 lack the chapter number but possess that of the subsection. The reviewer refrains from further comment, except to suggest that before printing all references should be meticulously verified. In fairness, it might be added that the department at Yale University did not see the proofsheets of this dissertation, nor even know how and when it was to be printed.

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